

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-110

CONTENTS

6 June 1996

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

| | |
|--|---|
| Burundi: Radio Details Ambush of 3 Red Cross Workers (<i>Bujumbura Radio</i>) | 1 |
| Burundi: Red Cross Official Comments on Decision to Suspend Activity (<i>Paris International</i>) | 1 |
| Burundi: ICRC Unable To Retrieve Bodies of Workers Due to 'Tense' Situation (<i>Bujumbura Radio</i>) | 1 |
| Burundi: Minister Says Inquiry Into ICRC Workers Killing Under Way (<i>London International</i>) | 2 |
| Burundi: President Condemns ICRC Killings (<i>Bujumbura Radio</i>) | 2 |
| Burundi: Peace Negotiations Under Way in Tanzania (<i>Bujumbura Radio</i>) | 3 |

Central African Republic

| | |
|--|---|
| CAR: Ambassador to France Named New Prime Minister (<i>AFP</i>) | 3 |
| CAR: Government, Opposition Sign Protocol (<i>AFP</i>) | 3 |
| CAR: Minimum Joint Government Program Outlined; Patasse Comments (<i>Libreville Radio</i>) | 4 |

Chad

| | |
|--|---|
| Chad: National, International Observers Comment on Election (<i>Ndjamena Radio</i>) | 4 |
| Chad: Candidates Complain of Disappearance, Attack on Associates (<i>Ndjamena Radio</i>) | 5 |

Congo

| | |
|--|---|
| Congo: Army Chief Tours Military Zone, Deplores Border Porosity (<i>Brazzaville Radio</i>) | 5 |
|--|---|

Zaire

| | |
|---|---|
| Zaire: Cargo Plane Crashes at Kinshasa Airport (<i>AFP</i>) | 5 |
| Zaire: 'Unidentified Elements' Attack Bunagana; Over 20 Killed (<i>AFP</i>) | 5 |

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

| | |
|--|---|
| Djibouti: Eritrea Accused of Violating Djibouti Border Sovereignty (<i>MENA</i>) | 6 |
|--|---|

Kenya

| | |
|--|---|
| Kenya: Veteran Nationalist Kubai Dies (<i>Nairobi Radio</i>) | 6 |
|--|---|

Somalia

| | |
|--|---|
| Somalia: Bin-Ladin, 'Afghan Arabs' Said in Aidid-Controlled Area (<i>London AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI 5 Jun</i>) | 6 |
| Somalia: Radio Reports Somaliland Rebels Surrender (<i>Kargeysa Radio</i>) | 6 |

Uganda

| | |
|--|---|
| Uganda: President Museveni Comments on Security Situation (<i>Kampala Radio</i>) | 7 |
| Uganda: Remnants of Buseruka Rebels Join Oris Rebels (<i>THE NEW VISION 4 Jun</i>) | 8 |
| Uganda: SPLA Fighters Kill 7 Kony Rebels (<i>THE NEW VISION 5 Jun</i>) | 8 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Uganda: Election Dates for Special Interest Groups' MPs Announced [Kampala Radio] | 8 |
| Uganda: Former Head of State Tito Okello Dies [Kampala Radio] | 9 |

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

| | |
|---|----|
| South Africa: Buthelezi Commits IFP to Truth Commission Cooperation [Johannesburg Radio] | 10 |
| South Africa: NP, DP To Cooperate on Local Government Level in Cape [SAPA] | 10 |
| South Africa: IFP, NP Accuse ANC of Voter Registration Fraud in Durban [Johannesburg Radio] | 10 |
| South Africa: Auditing Firm Notes Duplication of 4,000 ANC Votes in Cape [Johannesburg Radio] | 10 |
| South Africa: Kimberley's Bishop Ndungane Elected Tutu's Successor [Johannesburg Radio] | 10 |
| South Africa: Channel Africa Radio To Close Due to Lack of Funds [Johannesburg Radio] | 11 |
| South Africa: President Mandela Postpones State Visit to Angola [SAPA] | 11 |
| South Africa: Angolan Diplomats Leave Bad Debts, Unpaid Rents. [Johannesburg TV] | 11 |
| South Africa: Rwandan Refugees Leave for Lack of Aid, Employment [Johannesburg TV] | 11 |
| South Africa: Bilateral Ties To Singapore To 'Deepen' [Television Corporation of Singapore WWW 6 Jun] | 12 |
| South African Press Review for 4 Jun [THE STAR 4 Jun, etc.] | 12 |
| South African Press Review for 5 Jun [THE STAR 5 Jun, etc.] | 12 |

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

| | |
|---|----|
| Angola: UNITA Political Commission Reacts to Dos Santos Speech [Jamba Voz da Resistencia] | 14 |
| Angola: UNITA Official Explains Savimbi's Postponed European Visit [London International] | 14 |
| Angola: 230 Rapid Intervention Police Agents Confined in Cabinda [Luanda TV] | 15 |
| Angola: Government Reportedly Airlifts 250 Soldiers to Saurimo [Jamba Voz da Resistencia] | 15 |
| Angola: Government Owes Consulate Employees 5-Month's Pay [SAPA] | 15 |

Madagascar

| | |
|---|----|
| Madagascar: Delay Reported in Formation of New Government [Antananarivo Radio] | 15 |
| Madagascar: New Prime Minister Announces Members of New Government [Antananarivo Radio] | 16 |

Mozambique

| | |
|---|----|
| Mozambique: Chissano Appoints Second Deputy Finance Minister [Maputo Radio] | 16 |
|---|----|

Namibia

| | |
|--|----|
| Namibia: Nujoma Declares State of Drought, Announces Aid Measures [Johannesburg Radio] | 16 |
|--|----|

Zambia

| | |
|--|----|
| Zambia: Britain Gives Chiluba 1 Week To 'Restore Good Governance' [THE POST 6 Jun] | 17 |
| Zambia: Norway Joins U.S. in Cutting Aid [Lusaka Radio] | 18 |

Zambia: Editorial Calls For Release of Detained UNIP Officials /*THE POST* 6 Jun 18

WEST AFRICA

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso: Cabinet Recognizes SDAR, Gives Trade Balance Figures /*Ouagadougou Radio* 19

Ghana

Ghana: President Condemns Shooting of Kudiratu Abiola in Nigeria /*Accra Radio* 19

Guinea

Guinea: Government Recognizes Macedonia, Slovenia, Croatia /*Conakry Radio* 19

Liberia

Liberia: Rival Militias Clash in Southeast /*AFP* 20

Nigeria

Nigeria: Abacha Condolers With Abiola Family, Promises Justice /*Kaduna Radio* 20

Nigeria: Government Delivers Condolence Message to Abiola Family /*London International* 20

Nigeria: Thousands Pay Last Respects to Kudiratu Abiola /*Lagos TV* 21

Nigeria: Demonstrating Students Chant Antigovernment Slogans /*London International* 21

Nigeria: People See Political Motive in Kudiratu Abiola Killing /*AFP* 22

Nigeria: Abacha Receives Transition Committee First Quarter Report /*Lagos TV* 22

Nigeria: National Reconciliation Committee Meets in Abuja /*Lagos TV* 22

Nigeria: Police Say Man Responsible for Bauchi Jailbreak Arrested /*Lagos TV* 23

Nigeria: Navy Renews Commitment To Paying of Personnel /*Lagos Radio* 23

Nigeria: New Air Force Chief Cleans Up Force /*NEWSWATCH* 27 May 23

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone: Village Raid Leaves 15 Wounded, 1,000 Displaced /*AFP* 25

Burundi

Burundi: Radio Details Ambush of 3 Red Cross Workers

EA0506144196 *Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 5 Jun 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Armed gangs have again targeted foreigners, benefactors on top of that. Indeed three ICRC — the International Committee of the Red Cross — delegates were killed yesterday afternoon in an ambush in Mugina commune of Cibitoke province. All three of them were Swiss nationals.

The three delegates were on their way back to Bujumbura at the end of a mission to assess water resources in the area of Cibitoke and visit various hospitals and health centers.

The ICRC described itself as extremely shocked by the tragedy, denouncing the fact that no respect was displayed toward the Red Cross emblem.

The ICRC has assisted tens of thousands of people in the province, providing them with water, drug, basic commodities, which most probably did not please the gangs of criminals who seek to subjugate the population of that province. This is not the first time that an ICRC convoy has been ambushed in Cibitoke province, but this is the most tragic one ever experienced by the organization.

Burundi: Red Cross Official Comments on Decision to Suspend Activity

LD0506202496 *Paris Radio France International in French 1730 GMT 5 Jun 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The international community is concerned following yesterday's killing of three members of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] in Burundi. They were killed in the region of Cibitoke, in the northwest of the country, without doubt one of the most dangerous regions in Burundi, and where the ICRC is the only humanitarian organization which continues to bring aid to the population.

The Burundian Army immediately accused Hutu rebels of being responsible for the tragedy. The rebel movement, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy [CNDD] denies it and condemns. I quote, this cowardly attack.

The bodies of the three representatives were repatriated today to Bujumbura. The ICRC has decided to temporarily suspend its activities in the country. Patrick Berner, ICRC representative in Bujumbura, gave this interview.

[Begin recording] [Berner] For the moment we have decided to suspend all our activities in Burundi. We are

aware that it is extremely unfortunate, since there are huge needs in this country, and we would like to be able to still continue in order to bring help to all the people in need. However, you must understand that we are obliged after such an incident to take such a step.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will you be able to discover who took the lives of these humanitarian workers?

[Berner] No, I cannot say, but in any case the team with them [as heard] has still not returned here. We have still not been able to talk to them. In any case, as you know, in the context it is always very difficult to know who the perpetrators are. [end recording]

Patrick Berner was interviewed by fellow correspondents from Radio Bujumbura.

It should also be noted that the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has also decided to suspend its operations, and that the non-governmental organizations present in the country are due to meet in order to decide on their future.

Burundi: ICRC Unable To Retrieve Bodies of Workers Due to 'Tense' Situation

EA0506161196 *Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The head of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] in Burundi has reacted to the killing of three of its delegates yesterday at Mugina in the northwestern province of Cibitoke. As Marie-Goretti Muhitira reports, Mr. Patrick Berner, is under a great shock.

[Begin Muhitira recording] The ICRC in Burundi is going to interrupt its work here in the country following the death yesterday of ICRC delegates at Mugina, Cibitoke. The head of its mission, Mr. Patrick Berner, who was very shocked by the death, indicated today that [he is] going to meet with the Burundi Government to set up measures to face the situation.

The three delegates included two Swiss nationals and an Italian one. They were returning to Bujumbura city from Cibitoke when their car was touched by gunfire at Mugina yesterday. The car lost control afterwards and there was no survivor in it. Another ICRC car which was behind managed to escape.

The three bodies are still in Cibitoke and the mission is looking for means to evacuate them to Bujumbura. But Mr. Berner said that it is not in his task, for he learned that the situation there is still tense. [sentence as heard] The ICRC priority remains however to evacuate

the bodies to Bujumbura and then repatriate them at home.

The killed delegates were working in Cibitoke to assess the needs of the population in water and in the medical field, as the area is very (?touched) by the present war.

Meantime, a spokesman of the ICRC has announced in Geneva today that the ICRC has suspended every activity in Burundi, following the killing yesterday of three of its delegates.

In Burundi, to mark solidarity with the ICRC, the national delegation of the International Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent has decided a one-day suspension of its activities, and the Uprona [Unity for National Progress] main opposition party has condemned the killing.

In a communique they ascribed the assassination of the three ICRC delegates to the FDD [Forces for the Defense of Democracy] armed groups who are seeking to discourage humanitarian organizations from bringing assistance to the victims of war they are waging against Burundi. [end recording]

Burundi: Minister Says Inquiry Into ICRC Workers Killing Under Way

AB0506170796 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 5 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] has suspended all its operations in Burundi following the killing of three of its workers. The three Swiss workers were attacked by unidentified gunmen as they delivered water and medical supplies in the northwestern district of Cibitoke. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, William Wallis has been speaking to Burundi's Foreign Minister Venerand Bakevymusaya and he asked him if the Burundian Government could do more to improve the security for relief agencies.

[Begin recording] [Bakevymusaya] The problem of security in this country is not something that we can say that we guarantee. We just make the most and the best we can do in order to achieve it, and in order to give it to the different partners who are still working in Burundi.

[Wallis] Would you be prepared to see aid workers with their own armed escorts?

[Bakevymusaya] This is a problem that has been discussed in the government, and I know that it had been agreed that the international community would send

representatives and specialists and study together with the security forces in Burundi to see what is possible to do. So, that is a question that should be discussed and agreed on because we want the humanitarian aid to be distributed normally, and it can't be done without the security of the agents.

[Wallis] Will there be an inquiry of sorts into the killing of these three Red Cross workers?

[Bakevymusaya] I got a message from the minister of defense, who informed me about the killing of the three agents of the ICRC, and he immediately told me that an inquiry had already started. It is being conducted with members of the Ministry of Defense, members of the Ministry of Justice, Home Affairs, and he told me that if the ICRC wanted to that they could make part of the commission. [sentence as heard] So, something has started already.

[Wallis] Now, the military has come out and blamed this attack already on Hutu rebels. Do you think that this is credible given that there hasn't been an investigation yet?

[Bakevymusaya] I think it is good to wait for the report because the government has identified many kinds of criminals. So, it is better to wait until we get the final report.

[Wallis] Now, a few months ago, Minister, last time we talked, you seemed quite optimistic that the political temperature was cooling, and that things were improving in Burundi. This doesn't seem to be the case now.

[Bakevymusaya] Yes, you are right. The last time I came to your studio, I was very optimistic and I am still optimistic because anything must have an end, and we can't think that the end of this situation must be a bad end. The situation is very confused, very worrying but we have to [word indistinct] up and go on doing whatever is possible to do in order to change the situation. [end recording]

Burundi: President Condemns ICRC Killings

EA0606124396 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 6 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Following the death of three ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] workers, reactions from the highest officials have reached us. The president of the Republic, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, [word or words indistinct] the second attack against the ICRC in Cibitoke province in violation of international laws. [passage omitted]

The president of the Republic said that the government was ready to cooperate with the ICRC and any other neutral international structure to establish the truth.

The head of government also reacted. He described himself as shocked by the sad death of the ICRC workers. For the prime minister, the tragedy was all the more revolting because those killed were people who gave themselves heart and soul to assisting Burundians even in the most remote hills.

The head of government called on the ICRC, other international organizations and all other partners not to lose courage and continue carrying out their noble mission in Burundi.

Our reporters managed to get in touch with him when he was meeting trade union officials yesterday afternoon. Here is the head of government, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo:

[Begin Nduwayo recording] [passage omitted] We call on the ICRC, on other humanitarian organizations and on all our partners not to lose courage and instead continue their noble mission in Burundi.

The government has also set up a commission to investigate the circumstances of the tragedy which is the latest of a series of tragedies occurring in our country. [passage omitted] [end recording].

Burundi: Peace Negotiations Under Way in Tanzania

EA0506213596 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Burundian crisis is plunging both Burundians and foreigners into mourning. Efforts are being made to solve the crisis. It is within this framework that negotiations between Burundians which started in Mwanza, Tanzania, yesterday, continued today. Mr. Marc Paguy, the UN secretary general's representative in Burundi, made this remark. He said the talks are going well, adding that the various parties to the negotiations are discussing, notably the draft declaration on stopping violence.

It is worth noting that representatives of the ruling Front for Democracy in Burundi and the opposition Union for National Progress are participating in the discussions. The president and the prime minister are also represented. [passage omitted]

Central African Republic

CAR: Ambassador to France Named New Prime Minister

AB0506135696 Paris AFP in English
1351 GMT 6 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Paris, June 6 (AFP) — The Central African Republic's ambassador to Paris Jean-Paul Ngoupande on Thursday (6 June) announced he had been named prime minister.

CAR: Government, Opposition Sign Protocol

AB0506171596 Paris AFP in French
1545 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Bangui, 5 Jun (AFP) — Participants to the "Convention of the Living Forces of the Nation" signed a protocol agreement in Bangui today to open the way for a national union government within which the prime minister will have extensive powers.

At a public ceremony held less than three weeks after the outbreak of a mutiny by a section of the Central African Army, President Ange-Felix Patasse appealed to foreign businessmen to come back to resettle, and urged "all sections of the society to mobilize to take the country's destiny into their hands," and to rebuild the country. He warned the soldiers, who rose up against the government twice in less than one month, against repeating the offense before singing the national anthem in which the participants joined.

By the late afternoon, the text of the protocol had not yet been made public, and the name of the future prime minister was still unknown. He is expected to come from the "civil society," and not be a party representative, according to information received during negotiations between the parties.

The opposition had called for a Constitutional amendment to enable the prime minister to wield extended powers but the head of state refused this request. According to the Constitution, the prime minister who is responsible to "the president of the Republic and the National Assembly" carries out "the policy mapped out by the president, and conducts and coordinates government business." He can convene a government meeting only with due authorization by the president" based on an agenda previously approved by the president.

Consultations initiated between political parties last week have been extended with the opposition persisting in its demand for guarantees regarding the prime minister's room for maneuver, a source close to the opposition said.

The mutiny, which was accompanied by violence and looting, claimed 43 lives, with 238 persons sustaining injuries. It led to the departure of between 1,500 to 2,000 foreigners, the majority of whom are French.

CAR: Minimum Joint Government Program Outlined; Patasse Comments

AB0505211696 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The tense political situation in the Central African Republic [CAR] may soon ease up. Participants at the Convention of the Active Forces of the Nation, who met in Bangui, signed an agreement today to open the way for the formation of a government of national unity within which the prime minister will have extensive powers. So what will be the program of the future government? Here is the response of Nestor Kombot-Naguemon, minister of state for parliamentary relations and rapporteur of this meeting. It was recorded by Rodrigues Asseyi.

[Begin Kombot-Naguemon recording] The minimum joint government program consists of:

1. The conclusion and application of the agreements with the Bretton-Woods institutions, the organization of a national defense delegates conference, the organization of an economic and finance delegates conference, the negotiation and conclusion of a social pact with social partners and the private sector, the implementation of the agreement reached between the government and the CAR Armed Forces, the organization of school and university examinations in order to prevent an invalid academic year, and the organization of a national reconciliation conference in order to sensitize all the various levels of society about maintaining civil peace and national reconstruction. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The name of the future prime minister is still not known. He must be a civilian, and he must not be the representative of a political party. This is what emerged from the statement made by President Ange-Felix Patasse, which was also recorded by Rodrigues Asseyi.

[Begin Patasse recording] It will be up to the prime minister — who will have a lot of freedom to act — and his government to reinforce the trust put in them. However, this government, which is condemned to succeed, will only make it if it is constantly driven by a spirit of sacrifice, transcending its own capabilities, solidarity, and preserving the general interest. This government, and let me state this clearly, will no longer belong to any party. It must knit together to form a homogeneous team to implement the program agreed on. [end recording]

Chad

Chad: National, International Observers Comment on Election

AB0505143396 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The national and international observers, who monitored the first round of 2 June presidential election, gave a news conference this afternoon at the Hotel du Chari. Opening the floor, (Nourredine Trist), the head of the UN Department on Election Assistance, described the method of observation adopted by the observer groups and recalled the difficulties encountered.

[Begin (Trist) recording] The observer mission was conducted throughout the Chadian national territory by mixed observer national and international teams amounting to about 400. (They visited) more than 50 percent of the voting stations.

1. The context: Election was preceded by an electoral campaign that enabled the candidates to freely express themselves, despite some incidents recorded in some localities such as Abeche, (Tenon) for example [passage omitted].

2. Organization: (All) the electoral equipment was available on time and in sufficient quantity. The permanganate that was used to replace indelible ink was not satisfactory. Voting polls were constituted in line with the electoral law.

3. Course of operations: Polling stations opened between 0700 to 0830, which was acceptable. The turnout was high with men and women in two files despite bad weather conditions. A turnout of more than 70 percent in some polling stations. Calm and serenity was remarkable during the voting. Cases of pressure on voters were exceptional. Some polling stations [words indistinct]. Voters showed patience, discipline, and were very motivated. Representatives of candidates were often present at the polling stations. The turnout of nomads or displaced people reached 40 percent. [passage omitted]

4. Counting of the votes: As a whole, the vote counting was satisfactory despite the high number of candidates and the fact that the counting of the votes and establishment of election reports sometimes left much to be desired.

5. Recommendations: Observers suggest the following:

1. To continue the training of members of the polling stations and delegates of candidates and political parties.

2. Pursue the campaign of civic education for [word indistinct] and security forces.
3. Make available indelible ink and lamps in all the polling stations.
6. Conclusion: Considering the global situation prevailing in the country and considering its recent past, a great political maturity is observed on the part of the political forces and the population as well as a sincere willingness to consolidate the unity of the nation. This has largely contributed to a free and fair election. One should also express gratitude toward Chad's financial backers and friends who made great efforts to support the election. Among them France who granted material and logistic assistance that was efficient and essential. [end recording]

Chad: Candidates Complain of Disappearance, Attack on Associates

AB0506213896 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Two of the candidates who took part in the 2 June presidential election, namely Abdoulaye Lamana of the National Unity Party, and Adoum Moussa Seif of the National Democratic and Social Convention, have lodged complaints. The National Unity Party chairman and presidential candidate is concerned about the disappearance of one of his Political Bureau members based in Diffi, while Adoum Moussa Seif, the National Democratic and Social Convention candidate, has complained that his vice chairman was attacked at his residence in the night of 2 June. The two men have called on the government to guarantee the security of people and their goods. [passage omitted]

Congo

Congo: Army Chief Tours Military Zone, Deplores Border Porosity

AB0506194796 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1800 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The chief of defense staff, General Daniel Mabika, recently said that the Congolese

Army should be able to establish itself all the way to the country's borders to ensure greater security for the people. Gen. Daniel Mabika, who was touring Military Zone Number Six, deplored the porosity of the country's borders and the exploitation of the nation's mineral resources by Central Africans living in the north of the country, who freely poach animals in the forest, and cause damage to the forest.

Zaire

Zaire: Cargo Plane Crashes at Kinshasa Airport

AB0606123696 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 6 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kinshasa, June 6 (AFP) — A Russian-built cargo plane Ilyushin crashed soon after takeoff from Kinshasa airport, airport sources said, but there was no word on casualties.

Zaire: 'Unidentified Elements' Attack Bunagana; Over 20 Killed

AB0606135496 Paris AFP in French 1252 GMT 6 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa, 6 June (AFP) — Over 20 civilians were killed yesterday in an attack on a village in eastern Zaire, located at the junction of Zairian, Ugandan, and Rwandan borders, an authoritative Zairian source said in Goma, the Nord-Kivu capital.

The regional director [the governor's assistant] told AFP that uncontrolled and unidentified elements attacked Bunagana village yesterday night, causing the deaths of at least 20 civilians. Bunagana village is located at the extreme corner of eastern Zaire along the three borders separating Zaire, Uganda, and Rwanda, largely in the vast zone of Zaire's Virunga natural park.

There has been serious troubles in recent weeks in Virunga region bordering Rwanda. More than 11 Zairian soldiers were killed last week in a pacification operation against "rebels," an expression which refers to Rwandan Hutu refugees as well as the local population who attack, without distinction, Hutus and Zairian Armed Forces.

Djibouti**Djibouti: Eritrea Accused of Violating Djibouti Border Sovereignty**

NC0406165396 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1620 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Jun (MENA)—The head of the Djibouti Defense Ministry delegation participating in the African armies chiefs of staff conference in Addis Ababa has accused Eritrea of continuing to violate Djibouti's sovereignty through the maps it has unilaterally drawn up of the border between the two countries. In a statement to MENA on the sidelines of the conference, the head of the Djibouti delegation said that Eritrea is using these maps to illegally lay claim to over 40 square kilometers of land within Djibouti. He said that these Eritrean violations have caused tension between the two countries. He added that since the recent skirmishes on the border there have been no other military developments, though tension remains high because of these maps.

Kenya**Kenya: Veteran Nationalist Kubai Dies**

EA0406163896 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi has sent a message of condolences to the family, relatives, and friends of the late veteran nationalist, Mr. Fred Kubai. In his message President Moi said he was deeply shocked by the sudden death of Mr. Kubai, whom he described as a renowned nationalist and patriotic citizen. [passage omitted]

The late Fred Kubai was born in 1917 in Central Province. He began his political career by participating in the organization of successful rallies for [the] Kikuyu Central Association, KCA, which led to his arrest in October 1952 alongside the late President Jomo Kenyatta and others. After independence, he contested the Nakuru East parliamentary seat, which he held until 1969. In 1973 he made a comeback and in 1988 he quit politics. [passage omitted]

Somalia**Somalia: Bin-Ladin, 'Afghan Arabs' Said in Aidid-Controlled Area**

MM0606111496 London AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI in Arabic 5 Jun 96 p 1

[Unattributed report: "New Story About Bin-Ladin's Travel to 'Aidid Republic' Accompanied by Thousands of Afghan Arabs"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] London, AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI — Sudanese oppositionists and Arab and Western diplomats have cast doubt on the Sudanese authorities' announcement on the fate of the Saudi dissident Engineer Usamah Bin-Ladin. They spoke of conflicting reports to the effect that he has probably been moved to the southern part of the Somali capital Mogadishu, which is under Mohamed Farah Aidid's control, and not Afghanistan.

Western diplomats in London told AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI that their information indicates that a number of Bin-Ladin's aides and a group of Islamists known as the "Arab Afghans" have been moved by air from the Khartoum air base, situated inside the land belonging to the Army's General Command near Khartoum airport, to the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, and from there to the areas under Aidid's command.

It is believed that southern Mogadishu is safer for these extremists, who are considered persona non grata in their own countries, than Afghanistan, to where the Sudanese authorities — through their strong man Dr. Hasan al-Turabi — said Bin-Ladin had moved voluntarily. This is because there is no government in the known sense in Somalia, which was torn apart by civil war, and the intervention of U.S. and international forces could not stop the fratricide. [passage omitted]

Somalia: Radio Reports Somaliland Rebels Surrender

EA0506191496 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali
1445 GMT 22 May 96

[FBIS Translated Text] One hundred and five men from the militia of national destruction on the west coast of the country have surrendered to the National Military Headquarters at Huriad and Cabduqaadir Villages in Saylac District, Awdal Region. The militia forces led by Mr. Jibril Ali Gelle, who is the commander, were received on arrival in (Xaabaalgud) Village in Saylac District by the commander of the first base of the National Armed Forces and the elders of the area.

The report from our regional correspondent adds that the arrival of these soldiers follows continuous efforts

by the elders of the area to strengthen security. The report also said the militia forces are former members of the Armed Forces who have now realized the value of nationhood and the benefit of peace. This has convinced them to rejoin their Army and country, and to take part in various activities in the country to serve the community, given that we now know the truth.

Uganda

Uganda: President Museveni Comments on Security Situation

EA0406151396 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 96

[Speech by Ugandan President Museveni in Buganda on 3 June — recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Dear countrymen and countrywomen, again I am most pleased to address a few remarks to you regarding the presidential elections that we have just concluded. [passage omitted]

Finally, I would like to say something about security, especially for the northern area. May I first of all inform all of you that Karamoja is now almost completely peaceful. The problems you used to hear of in Karamoja have gone. About 40,000 people have reported their guns, 40,000 guns. We have been having 40,000 guns in Karamoja, you can imagine the magnitude of the problem. These are guns the Karamajong had accumulated over the years of breakdown of governmental authority. But now they have reported these guns, 8,000 of them are under — directly under the government — in the form of volunteers who get some allowances in helping the government maintain law and order in that area, and the other guns, although they are still in the homes, they are under control of the government and the volunteers.

That is why you hear there is no cattle raiding in Karamoja and between Karamoja and the neighboring districts. Of course in order to achieve this pacification we had also to use slightly better equipment for the Army. We introduced armored cars and the Karamajong knew that it was not easy to fight these modern systems. That's why they started cooperating.

Now regarding the Acholi area, the main problems have been in the Guhu area. This is where the bandits have been going into Sudan and coming back with some new supplies and some warheads and some antipersonnel mines.

We have again improved the equipment of the Army to deal with this threat. We have bought mine-sweeping equipment of different types; it is now possible for us to detect mines if they are planted on the main roads, and in time we shall get systems which can detect

even the small mines planted in villages. But more importantly is to make it impossible for the bandits to come from Sudan and stay anywhere in the Acholi area for any length of time. This is what we are doing by creating zonal forces. Forces which stay in the deserted areas, for instance the areas which are not populated like (Akwala), a big area. It has no population, so the bandits can come and stay there eating wild berries and so on and fishing in the rivers, without even the people know [?].

Sometimes when the Acholis are blamed for not reporting the bandits, the blame is not always right. Because sometimes they don't even know that the bandits are there, because they are in a deserted place like (Akwala). Then there is another deserted area known as (Clark's Hill). This is the area west of Amuyu going all the way to River Nile. Today [in] this area, the roads are poor, they are (?not reached), then the bandits can stay there. Then there is the area north of Anaka. These were big farms in the past, they were commercial farms. So they were big ranches which when insecurity broke out, [and] were abandoned by their owners, we have already raised forces to put in these areas to stay there permanently.

This is the method we used to defeat the bandits in the past but then we reduced the size of the Army so we had to buy better equipment for defending the borders. Some of these areas were left without Army units, that is why the bandits have been using them.

Therefore, as I said during the campaign, we are able to show [words indistinct] and we shall do it through defeating the bandits not giving them comfort. Everybody in Uganda must be taught to respect constitutional authority. [passage omitted]

If these bandits were fighting us because at that time there was a constitutional vacuum, there was no Constitution with legitimacy that would compel obedience from all the citizens of Uganda. Now there is such a Constitution. The Constitution we have was written by the (?elders) from the people of Uganda, including by the (?elders) from Acholi. Therefore, everybody must respect the Constitution.

Therefore I would like to appeal to the public not to get worried about the situation. We shall deal with it. There were groups which were trying to come from Sudan from [words indistinct]. There were five groups. So far, we have destroyed three. When I tried to analyze why these people had come (?sent by) [words indistinct] the Sudanese want to get rid of them. They are telling them to go away, because in fact al-Bashir had made a statement to that effect. So I think they have told them they must go away from Sudan. I think this is the

explanation [of] why they tried to come yesterday, but they have suffered very heavy losses. I saw one (?small reporting exercise today), but there are more who have not reported in the three areas — (Niwa), (Keli), near Oruba [words indistinct] — where already a lot of dead bodies of these bandits have been discovered.

Now this should show everybody that the Army is really strong and will be able to guard the Constitution of Uganda against all unconstitutional groups. We would have discussed with these bandits as some of [words indistinct] if they are not mass murderers. If they were simply armed bandits, it would have been easy for us to discuss with them but, therefore, I adopted another policy. On the one hand, if the ordinary fighters surrender, we don't punish them. We receive them. But it is different from giving comfort to their leaders, the authors of the crimes, Joseph Kony, Alex Otti Lagony; there is another chap called Vincent something. These must be punished. If all the other bandits surrender or are captured, we don't take action on them, but these ones, when we get them, they will be [words indistinct] and the full force of the law will come down on them.

Juma Oris: I didn't know much about him in the past, he was a minister of Amin. During the previous invasion a few months ago, we captured everything they had come with. We killed none of them, but we also captured their operational orders. I have a copy in my office in Juma Oris's own handwriting. He appeared to be saying they should not kill civilians. That was interesting for me to find there is one bandit who says that killing civilians is not a good thing, so maybe [words indistinct] look at him slightly differently from such people like Kony, but (?especially) if he continues, his group will make a lot of mistakes and we may place him in the same category as Kony — not to be negotiated with, but to be destroyed. [passage omitted]

Uganda: Remnants of Buseruka Rebels Join Oris Rebels

**EA0406171096 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 4 Jun 96 p 12**

[Article by Emmy Allio: "Buseruka Rebels Join Oris"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Remnants of Buseruka rebels, who in February last year pitched camp in a gorge 40 kms from Hoima Town, have joined rebels of Colonel Juma Oris West Nile Bank Front (WNBF).

Intelligence sources said the rebels, who travelled to Sudan via Zaire, are now camped in Dudulabe, east of

Kaya in Sudan, and were involved in fighting the UPDF [Uganda People's Defense Force] forces last week in Koboko and Aringa Counties in Arua District.

The Buseruka remnants, said to be about 200, are under the command of a former Ugandan international footballer, Capt Abdu Wasswa. They have formed the 10th WNBF battalion. [passage omitted]

Uganda: SPLA Fighters Kill 7 Kony Rebels

**EA0506161696 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 5 Jun 96 p 40**

[Article by Jostine Moro: "Sudanese Rebels Kill 7 Kony Men"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) fighters killed seven Kony rebels and rescued four people. They are all boys, an aid worker said.

The volunteer, whose organization is assisting Sudanese refugees in Lubone, southern Sudan, told THE NEW VISION in Kitgum town last week, that SPLA soldiers of Colonel John Garang ambushed between 30 and 50 Kony rebels who had abducted about 22 people. They were carrying looted items for the rebels.

The incident, according to the aid worker, occurred between 10:00 A.M. and midday, as rebels who had been abducting people and looting foodstuff from northern Uganda were heading toward their camp in Sudan. He said the four boys are with the SPLA in southern Sudan near the Ugandan border. Some of them were injured and are being treated at Lubone Catholic Mission Hospital in southern Sudan.

Uganda: Election Dates for Special Interest Groups' MPs Announced

**EA0506144596 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0400 GMT 5 Jun 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The interim Electoral Commission wishes to inform international observers and local monitors that elections of parliamentary representatives of special interest groups will be held as follows:

Elections for youth representatives will be held from tomorrow, 6th June, to 8th June 1996. Elections for workers will be held on 8th June 1996, and elections for persons with disabilities will be held on 23rd June 1996. The commission therefore invites observers to the mentioned elections. [passage omitted]

6 June 1996

EAST AFRICA

9

Uganda: Former Head of State Tito Okello Dies
EA0406164696 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1400 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The minister of state for presidential affairs, Mr. Henry Kyemba, with deep

sorrow, announces on behalf of [the] government, the death of the former head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, who passed away at Nasanya Hospital last night at about 2300. [passage omitted]

South Africa: Buthelezi Commits IFP to Truth Commission Cooperation*MB0406160996 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1400 GMT 4 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Truth Commission chairperson, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, has told IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi that it's crucial that the Truth Commission hearing counter-sided the story on past human rights abuses. The two met in Cape Town today. The long awaited meeting was the last in a series between the commission and party leaders to explain the aims and work of the panel. Mr. Buthelezi committed his party to the notion of a nationwide truth finding exercise, but rejected the structure of the commission. The IFP says it could encourage its members to apply for amnesty in reparations of victims of human rights abuses. Addressing a media briefing afterwards, Archbishop Tutu repeatedly emphasized the importance of the IFP appearing before the commission.

South Africa: NP, DP To Cooperate on Local Government Level in Cape*MB0606124996 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1238 GMT 6 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town June 6 SAPA — The National [NP] and Democratic [DP] parties have agreed to co-operate on local government level in the Cape Metropole, the two parties' Western Cape leaders announced on Thursday [6 June].

A joint statement by Dr Dawie de Villiers of the NP and Hennie Bester of the DP reads:

"The National Party and Democratic Party have held discussions to facilitate good governance and an inclusive approach to local government in the Cape Metropolitan area. The parties have subsequently agreed to co-operate to achieve the above objectives and to secure stability in local government."

South Africa: IFP, NP Accuse ANC of Voter Registration Fraud in Durban*MB0506072596 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The political row over the registration of the 93,000 additional voters in the Durban area has threatened to disrupt the truce between the major political contenders in the province.

Local Government MEC [Member of the Executive Council] Peter Miller of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] told the provincial legislature that the suspiciously high number of people who had registered during last month's four-day extended registration period

could have been the result of a gross election irregularity. National Party local government spokesman Tina Volker said the ANC appeared to be guilty of fraud. He accused the ANC of transferring voters from rural areas to informal urban settlements. The ANC's KwaZulu/Natal leader, Mr. Jacob Zuma, has rejected the allegations.

Meanwhile, Durban metro staff are still sorting out duplicates from among the thousands of registration forms that were submitted during the extension period. Election project director, Mr. Darryl Lansdale, says at least 20,000 of the 93,000 registration forms handed in were from people who were already on the voter's roll.

South Africa: Auditing Firm Notes Duplication of 4,000 ANC Votes in Cape*MB0606111496 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 6 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ACDP [African Christian Democratic Party] says it hopes to win back its proportional representation seat in the Tygerburg substructure of the Western Cape that it had to give back to the ANC.

Today the Supreme Court will hear an application on the correction of last week's election results in the substructure. This follows the announcement that 2,692 ANC votes had been incorrectly allocated to the ACDP. The case was postponed yesterday so that auditing of all votes could be completed before a ruling was made. The auditing firm said yesterday that it had heard that more than 4,000 ANC votes had been duplicated. ACDP Western Cape leader Michael Louis said he has been told that this discovery means that his party will get back its seat.

South Africa: Kimberley's Bishop Ndungane Elected Tutu's Successor*MB0506073396 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, Winston Ndungane, is to succeed Archbishop Desmond Tutu as head of the Anglican church in southern Africa. Bishop Ndungane was elected archbishop of Cape Town by more than 500 church representatives at a meeting in the city last night. This follows the announcement by Archbishop Tutu that he is to retire at the end of September. However, Archbishop Tutu will stay on as chairperson of the Truth Commission.

South Africa: Channel Africa Radio To Close Due to Lack of Funds

MB0406164596 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo has confirmed that his department will no longer fund Channel Africa, and that it is likely to close down in the near future. He told SABC that the radio station, broadcast over the African continent, had over the years played an important role informing listeners about political and other developments in South Africa. Mr. Nzo says there is simply not enough money to continue funding Channel Africa.

South Africa: President Mandela Postpones State Visit to Angola

MB0606112496 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 6 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town June 6 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela's first state visit to Angola has been postponed for the second time this year. The president was due to have visited the country, paralyzed by two decades of civil war, from June 11-13.

The President had asked for the visit to be rescheduled and the Angolan authorities were informed of the request on Thursday morning [6 June], a statement from the President's office said.

Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo will visit Angola on Monday at the President's request to convey "a personal message" to Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos.

Earlier this week, Dos Santos dismissed his prime minister Marcolino Moco and suspended all foreign exchange operations in response to the country's deep economic and social crisis. This followed a rise in social tension and rumours of an impending coup.

He also fired Angolan central bank governor Antonio Purtardo.

Dos Santos appointed Fernando Praça van Dunem, president of the National Assembly, as the new prime minister and gave him five days to form a new government.

The Angolan inflation rate is 4,000 percent. Poverty is extreme and there is a complete breakdown of the country's infrastructure.

South Africa: Angolan Diplomats Leave Bad Debts, Unpaid Rents

MB0506070496 Johannesburg SABC 3 Television Network in English 1800 GMT 5 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Angolans appear to be leaving behind a trail of bad debts in South Africa. Personnel at the consulates in both Johannesburg and Pretoria haven't been paid for months, and rent and hotel bills have been left unpaid.

[SABC correspondent Susan Pure] The arrival of television news [crews] this morning was treated with suspicion. A man in a car with diplomatic license plates ordered guards to confiscate a video tape belonging to the news team. [indistinct discussion with consulate staff] Embassy personnel now work from the ambassador's residence. A second house in another neighborhood, is being used as a consulate. The consulate used to be in this building, but the offices were closed recently. Thousands of rands are owing in unpaid rent, and the telephone has been cut off. The Supreme Court recently ordered the Angolan Government to pay the owner of a Pretoria hotel 1.6 million rands for unpaid hotel bills. The owner of the hotel is still waiting for some of her money.

[Begin recording] [Chuchu Weinbeck] They do have the money here, but they need for other expenses, which obviously are many.

[Pure] Sources say the embassy also owes millions of rands to a bank which has financed luxury cars for the personnel.

[Weinbeck] I feel the problem could be solved if the ambassador was to come down from his white horse, get on an aeroplane, go to Angola and solve the problem.

[Pure] The ambassador, Mr. Quito Rodrigues, could not be reached for comment. [This is] Susan Pure for SABC TV news, Pretoria. [end recording]

South Africa: Rwandan Refugees Leave for Lack of Aid, Employment

MB0506205596 Johannesburg SABC 3 Television network in English 1800 GMT 5 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Rwandan refugees in South Africa are trying to leave the country for greener pastures. Increasing numbers of refugees have been stowing away on ships leaving Port Elizabeth's [PE] harbor. Fifteen stowaways have been found in the past two months. The refugees say they are disillusioned by the lack of aid and employment and the violence in South Africa.

[SABC correspondent Susan Purea] Thousands of Rwandans have left these killing fields in the past three years to seek asylum in South Africa. Most make their way to Johannesburg, but unemployment and violence in the city of gold are prompting more and more to look for a safe haven in Port Elizabeth.

[Begin Constable Clinton Prieslaan recording] They say its safer here in PE, other persons come from Johannesburg and Durban. They say up there guys are continuously assaulting them. [end recording]

[Purea] At present there are about 450 refugees in the city, most of them are from Rwanda, but others are from other violence-wrecked African countries like Burundi and Somalia.

[Begin Captain Gert Schoeman recording] They are in the country illegally and they have been issued with a refugee status permit to be in the country for a set period of time. [as heard] [end recording]

[Purea] About 40 of them live in extreme poverty in and around Port Elizabeth's harbor. [passage omitted]

South Africa: Bilateral Ties To Singapore To 'Deepen'

BK0606123696 (Internet) Television Corporation of Singapore WWW in English 1006 GMT 6 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Singapore and South Africa have agreed to deepen bilateral ties, particularly in the trade and economic fields.

Foreign ministers from the two countries agreed on this at their meeting in Cape Town yesterday. Minister for Foreign Affairs Professor S. Jayakumar is in South Africa at the invitation of his counterpart Mr. Alfred Nzo.

Professor Jayakumar informed Mr. Nzo that Singapore was willing to share its development experiences. During his 3-day visit, Professor Jayakumar will also hold meetings with other South African ministers.

South African Press Review for 4 Jun

MB0406135096

[FBIS Report]

THE STAR

Voting in Western Cape Local Elections — Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 June in a page-14 editorial says the Western Cape local government elections show that "just as in the 1994 general election, the great majority of whites and coloureds voted for the NP [National Party] and more Africans for the ANC." THE STAR looks forward "to a time when the NP will

not be seen as 'a white party' and the ANC as 'a black party', when South Africans' voting patterns will not be determined by either their race or their parties' perceived racial make-up." However, THE STAR believes the NP's victory in the Western Cape is "good for a fledgling democracy such as ours. It is best that we do not have one party ruling throughout the country."

BUSINESS DAY

Government Not Sufficiently Decisive on Economic Policy — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 June in a page-6 editorial examines to "what extent government's obligation to consult organised business and labour is responsible for delays in economic policy making; and whether such consultation is a good idea." That the National Economic Development and Labor Council, Nedlac, Act requires government to consult organized business and labor on every aspect of economic policy "is probably excessive." Negotiation and consultation with interested parties "often make for good governance," but it is "largely unfair, however, to blame obstacles in Nedlac for government's failure to adopt a sufficiently decisive approach on a range of economic policy issues. It is not Nedlac that has stood in the way. Government's own weakness, inexperience or desire to be all things to too many interest groups have created the obstacles. Not least among these factors are the divergent opinions among members of the broad church that is the ANC."

CITY PRESS

Colored Support for NP — Commenting on the NP victory in the Western Cape local elections, Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 2 June in a page-16 editorial says that "in spite of clear messages" that the ANC was sending on affirmative action, provision of houses and sound education policies, "it seems the majority of Coloured people feel more comfortable with the new look NP." "Although the magnitude of the NP victory must be disappointing, this outcome provides the ANC leadership with yet another chance to have a realistic approach to the question of the Western Cape. Why is the ANC still perceived by the majority of Coloured people in this region as an Africanist party?"

South African Press Review for 5 Jun

MB0506135096

[FBIS Report]

THE STAR

Failure of Townships Payment for Services — "The dismal failure of the Masakhane [let us build together] campaign is evident from the appalling level of service

payments in the townships and squatter settlements," notes a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 5 June. "The usual reason given for the culture of non-payment is that service boycotts were part and parcel of the struggle against apartheid." Also, the very poor "cannot afford it." But "roads cannot be built and proper sanitation cannot be provided without money. It is imperative that national, provincial and local government develop and effective strategy which combines clout and communication so that people start paying for services. It is time to re-invent Masakhane."

SOWETAN

Health Minister Blames Apartheid for Escalating HIV Figures — The announcement that over 1.8 million South Africans are infected with the HIV virus should be enough to "jerk the Government, health workers and all the stakeholders into taking concrete steps to control it," according to Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 5 June in a page-10 editorial. Instead of identifying educational programs that would effectively deal with the disease, Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma's department "decided to spend a whopping R14-million [rands] on Sarafina 2, an anti-AIDS play by Mbongeni Ngema." Now "that AIDS is going on causing immeasurable havoc and the country is looking up to Zuma to stem its tide, she is becoming defensive and blaming apartheid for her inability to get results. Blaming apartheid will not rid the country of this scourge."

BUSINESS DAY

'Fundamental Attractions' Needed for Foreign Investment — The South African Chamber of Business,

SACOB, concerns about the investment rating ascribed to South Africa by foreigners "are not misplaced," says Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 5 June in a page-14 editorial. "Yes, 177 foreign firms may have set up here last year, but fewer than 20 were in businesses that might have created tangible products. The rest were financial or trading companies unlikely to have provided more than a few specialised jobs, frequently for foreign staff on assignment here." "More fundamental attractions are needed" if factories or businesses are to be established here to employ South Africans and to earn foreign exchange. "We should be concerned if, as **SACOB** says, some international investment advisers believe that while South Africa's 'three-year perspective is terrible, the five-year perspective is impossible'."

SANCO 'Rabble-Rousing' — A second editorial on the same page says the South African National Civics Organization, **SANCO**, is "a self-proclaimed spokesman for some mysterious, universal community, and its real agenda is to serve as a political home for far left elements of the ANC." **SANCO** is threatening "'mass action', including a possible 'new' bond boycott over the eviction of bond defaulters. Though its targets are the banks, government is a willing party to the sad process, knowing that the future of its housing programme depends on enforcement. It is unclear what practical effect the campaign will have." **BUSINESS DAY** believes what **SANCO** really yearns for is "the opportunity for populist rabble-rousing."

Angola**Angola: UNITA Political Commission Reacts to Dos Santos Speech**

MB0506125696 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Jun 96

[*"Communiqué"* issued by the Standing Committee of the UNITA Political Commission in Bailundo on 4 June — read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. Following the speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic of Angola, the Standing Committee of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] Political Commission met under the chairmanship of its president on 4 June 1996, and decided to issue the present communique.

A. UNITA reiterates to the Angolan and foreign opinion its total commitment to firmly implementing all phases of the Lusaka Protocol.

B. While UNITA painfully disarms and dismantles its army for the sake of peace, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government merely simulates the implementation of tasks outlined in the Lusaka Protocol, and the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 adopts a passive attitude.

2. UNITA reiterates its firm position of only taking part in a government of unity and national reconciliation if the broad consensus of all Angolan parties represented in the National Assembly is secured. UNITA must be viewed domestically and internationally as a party opposed to the MPLA government.

3. There will be no suitable solution to the current political crisis and its socioeconomic implications if only the MPLA is involved, let alone include such problems in the Lusaka Protocol.

[issued] Bailundo, 4 June 1996

[signed] The Standing Committee of the Political Commission

Angola: UNITA Official Explains Savimbi's Postponed European Visit

MB0606080096 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 5 Jun 96

[From the "Londres Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The opposition National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Party has said it will not agree to be part of a government of national unity if it does not include the other opposition parties.

In a communique issued yesterday, the UNITA Political Commission Standing Committee noted that Angola's economic and political crisis cannot be resolved by institutions dominated by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party. Nevertheless, UNITA reiterated its complete commitment to seeing all stages of the Lusaka peace accord implemented.

BBC reporter Filomena Lisboa interviewed UNITA Secretary General Lukamba Paulo Gato in Bailundo this afternoon. We began by asking him whether it was not contradictory that UNITA should demand things that are not included in the Lusaka Protocol and yet reiterate its commitment to the protocol.

[Begin recording] [Gato] From our point of view, there is no contradiction whatever. This is because we believe the country is currently beset by an extremely deep-rooted crisis that exceeds the limits by the Lusaka peace accord. What we want is to find a general solution that will take into account our real situation, thereby allowing us to build very stable government institutions that will represent consensus among the various parties with seats in the National Assembly. Thus, to go back to your question, we do not see any contradiction in this. Quite the contrary, we believe this is a positive move. In fact, it was President Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself who said that the peace process has entered an irreversible stage. Even the least attentive of observers will see that this statement by the president also stems from the way UNITA has been complying with its obligations, particularly what the communique described as the painful operation to disarm and scrap our army. So, there is no contradiction whatever.

[Lisboa] Is this new UNITA stance in any way connected with the latest developments in Luanda?

[Gato] No, we believe UNITA conveyed this position to the government long before the current stage of our crisis. Thus, we are only reiterating our position that we will be part of the government as long as it reflects wider perceptions.

[Lisboa] UNITA President Jonas Savimbi has postponed his visits to several European countries. Was this postponement caused by the developments in Luanda?

[Gato] First, no date had been set for President Savimbi's visit. Once the general political situation was examined, we found we were entering into the absolutely crucial stage of troop demobilization. This forces our leader to be around because these are extremely delicate times. We feel we will necessarily move into the demobilization stage, but there are neither mechanisms nor sufficient money to take care of such great responsibilities. [end recording]

Angola: 230 Rapid Intervention Police Agents Confined in Cabinda

MB0506203696 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A total of 230 Rapid Intervention Police agents were confined to barracks in Cabinda Province today. The ceremony was witnessed by a Follow Up and Verification Joint Commission led by Commissioner Iqbal, UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3] Police commander. The delegation included representatives of observer countries in the Joint Commission, namely, the United States, Russia, and Portugal, as well as government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] representatives in the Joint Commission. The government was represented by Paulo Almeida and UNITA by Brigadier Madaleno Tuleu. [passage omitted]

Angola: Government Reportedly Airlifts 250 Soldiers to Sauromo

MB0506132896 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] While the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola quarters its soldiers in line with the Lusaka Protocol, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] continues to pull the trigger in violation of the protocol. Military sources report that on 3 June, an Il-76 airlifted 250 government soldiers from Catumbela to Sauromo. It is not yet clear why the FAA General Staff has deployed hundreds of soldiers in that region.

Angola: Government Owes Consulate Employees 5-Month's Pay

MB0406174596 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 4 Jun 96

[Report by Paisley Dodds]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG June 4 SAPA — Employees at the Angolan consulate in Johannesburg have not been paid for up to five months, leaving many scrambling for handouts, vice consul Narciso do Espirito Santos said on Tuesday [4 June].

The cash-strapped Angolan government owes some South Africans employed by the consulate three months in wages while regular staff members, including the consul and vice consul, are owed about four months of pay.

"This isn't a secret for anybody," Santos told SAPA.

"It is quite a few months they (the government) are in arrears for our salaries," he said through an interpreter. He said they had contacted the Angolan government two

weeks ago, but only got loose guarantees they would be paid soon.

"It could be tomorrow or next week or in the near future when we get paid, but I am confident the issue will be resolved."

About 11 employees at the consulate — a barren office in the Johannesburg city centre — are owed money. Some, who asked not to be named, told SAPA they could barely feed their families and were depending on handouts. "It's hard," said a security guard at the consulate. "Right now, we are talking strike."

Santos said the consulate staff tried to help where they could, but they had to wait for real financial help from the government.

"The consulate knows that it is difficult to work on an empty stomach. Now and then we give them a little financial help."

An employee at the Angolan Embassy in Pretoria who requested anonymity also said he was owed money in unpaid salaries. The embassy was recently moved to a less expensive area of Pretoria from its upmarket location at Brooklyn.

Officials at the embassy were not available for comment on Tuesday.

"Angola is going through a transition period but I believe it will only be for a short period of time," Santos said.

Meanwhile, in a bid to save a weak economy battered by nearly 20 years of war, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sacked his government on Monday and suspended all foreign currency deals. In February this year more than 45 sickly Angolans getting medical treatment in South African hospitals were booted out of a hotel because they owed more than R1.6 [rands] million in accommodation bills. Under its socialised medical system, Angola pays for citizens suffering from critical ailments to be treated in other countries.

Madelaine Hotel owner Chuchu Weinbeck on Tuesday said the Angolan government still owed her R600,000 [rands] in unpaid bills. "They have told me they will pay, but I just don't know."

Madagascar

Madagascar: Delny Reported in Formation of New Government

EA0506191896 Antananarivo Radio Nationale Malagasy Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The list of members of the fifth government of the Third Republic headed by

Prime Minister Norbert Ratsirahonana is expected late this afternoon. However, it has not yet been formed. Observers say that a small problem remains to be solved, a few things have to be finalized, to be settled; bargaining is perhaps still under way on a number of adjustments. This is what many observers believe as the possible explanation for the present delay in forming the new government. [passage omitted]

It is reported that disagreement over a few people's names for ministerial jobs is the cause of the current deadlock in announcing the government members. [passage omitted]

Madagascar: New Prime Minister Announces Members of New Government

EA0506123196 Antananarivo Radio Nationale Malagasy Network in Malagasy 1815 GMT 5 Jun 96

["Live" statement by new Prime Minister Norbert Ratsirahonana]

[FBIS Translated Text] We now turn to our colleagues at Mahazoarivo Palace covering the announcement that the new government has been formed.

[Ratsirahonana] [passage indistinct] Today, 5 June 1996.

Deputy prime minister in charge of social and cultural affairs, Professor Francois de Salle Radesa; minister of the armed forces, General Marcel Ranjeva; minister of interior and decentralization, Mr. (Manahira Ranoarison) minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Jacques Sylla; minister of justice and keeper of the seals, Mr. (Hussein Abdallah); minister of national police, Mr. Leon Arsene Belalaby; Mr. (Parhaoudia); minister of industry, craftsmanship and trade, Mr. [word indistinct] (Julien Razafimbevalo); minister of transport and meteorology, Mr. Andre Rasolo; minister of energy and mining, Mr. Bruno Betiana; minister of tourism, Mrs. (Elyette) Rasendrasirofo; minister of agriculture and rural development, Mr. Evariste Marano; minister of fishing and fish stocks, Mr. [word indistinct] (Abdoulaniz); minister of public works and town and country planning, Mr. Sylvain Randrianaivo; minister of posts and telecommunications, Mr. Ny Harina Andriamananjato; minister of national education, Mr. Fulgence Fasony; minister of higher education, Mr. Pierre Andriamananjaina; minister of health, Mr. Andriambo Damasy; minister of population and social recovery, Dr. Jean-Rene Randriamanjaka; minister of youth and sports, Mr. Theodore Ranjivason; minister of civil service, labor and social legislation, Mr. (Richard Randafisoa); minister of culture, communications and relations with institutions, Mr. Henri Rakotosirainy; secretary of state for national gendarmerie, Colonel [word indistinct] (Andriamanantsoa);

secretary of state for economy and planning, Mr. Auguste Paraina; secretary of state for environment, Mr. Rabemanantsoa; secretary of state for budget, Mr. Johnson Randrianaaina; commissioner-general for the integrated development of the south, General Soja; delegate-general for technical and vocational training, Mr. Jean de Dieu Randrianasolo.

These are the ministers, secretaries of state and high-ranking civil servants who were just appointed today, Wednesday, 5 June 1996.

Mozambique

Mozambique: Chissano Appoints Second Deputy Finance Minister

MB0506191296 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Planning and Finance Ministry will now have two deputy ministers following the appointment of Carlos Cornelio Johnson Junior to the post. He was appointed to the post by President Joaquim Chissano, according to information just received at our news desk. [passage omitted]

Namibia

Namibia: Nujoma Declares State of Drought, Announces Aid Measures

MB0406155796 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Namibian President Sam Nujoma has declared his country drought-stricken, and has outlined measures to deal with the situation.

Mr. Nujoma told a media conference at State House in Windhoek that about 180,000 people would need drought relief food aid. He said that this year Namibia had experienced one of its poorest rainy seasons ever, with very few parts of the country receiving 50 percent of its normal rain.

He said that grazing conditions in most areas were very poor, and that serious water shortages were being experienced in many districts, including the capital.

Mr. Nujoma said that farmers were being encouraged to reduce livestock, and that they would be assisted financially to restock later. Help would be given with emergency grazing. Communal farmers would receive aid to buy fodder, and subsidies would be provided for karakul farmers.

Zambia

Zambia: Britain Gives Chiluba 1 Week To 'Restore Good Governance'

MB0606065696 Lusaka THE POST in English
6 Jun 96

[Report by Sunday Sinkala, Bright Mwape, and Goodson Machoza — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zambia's political crisis deepened yesterday as the British government announced from Harare last night, that President Frederick Chiluba has one week in which to restore good governance in the country or lose dealings with it.

Three other donors have given a similar position. The announcement comes a few months after Britain withheld U.S.\$10 million of the last year's U.S.\$20 million pledge to Zambia for violations of good governance.

British Overseas Development Minister, Baroness Lynda Chalker, told a news conference in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, last night that while Britain has always supported the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government she is disappointed with its recent handling of the Constitution, particularly restrictions on presidential candidacy. "The situation in Zambia is very sad. We are particularly concerned, with other donors, about the recent measures to restrain the eligibility of candidates for the presidency," said Chalker in a statement read to THE POST last night by second secretary in the British High Commission in Zimbabwe, David Quarrey, shortly after her address.

The restrictions, she said, risked damaging the democratic system for which the MMD fought so hard before being elected to office.

She told journalists that Britain is meeting with other Western donors in London after a week to review developments in Zambia and take a collective stand highly likely to carry devastating economic consequences on the country.

The United States and Norway have taken similar positions on Zambia. Norway yesterday reiterated its freeze on any new aid to Zambia until good governance is restored. "We feel the assurances given to us by the Zambian delegation at the last consultative meeting in London about this government's commitment to have a consensus-based constitution have not been met. The developments in Zambia over the electoral process and the constitution have made us freeze all new agreements with Zambia. We shall honour only old commitments," Norwegian Charge de Affairs, Thorbjorn Gestalsæther, told THE POST in Lusaka yesterday.

And, according to Foreign Affairs Minister Christon Tembo the Netherlands and Denmark have also taken similar positions and more Western donors, including Sweden, may follow.

France said in a statement yesterday, like other countries of the European Union, she is also "attentive to the evolution of democracy in this country particularly the presidential elections."

But President Chiluba yesterday pleaded with the donors not to squeeze Zambia saying the constitution was as the people wanted it. "It would be unfair to punish the innocent Zambian people because we responded to the aspirations of the Zambian people. We need friendship but it should be founded on mutual respect," President Chiluba pleaded.

He said there was no crisis in Zambia and "the TV cameras can be replayed to show the massive support of the people for the constitution." But Baroness Chalker told her audience the fundamental principle of donor aid was to support rather than hurt development efforts of the poorer nations and that is why Zambia was being given a chance within the next one week.

"We would not want that help to seize, so we shall be meeting in London next week where we shall see what the news is, the prognosis and then review the situation in Zambia," she said.

She urged government to use the time in between to liaise with opposition parties to arrive at an acceptable position that would provide a free electoral position and enhance democracy which is the critical link between Western aid and Zambia.

The United States position of reviewing bilateral and multilateral aid is feared to affect the flow of funds from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

MMD ministers have in the recent past repeatedly lashed out at donors threatening the "donors can go back with their aid" rather than talk about how they are governing Zambia.

President Chiluba last week ignored internal (as published) and local pressure and signed the controversial constitution into law effectively blocking key opposition leaders, among them former president Kenneth Kaunda, from challenging him.

President Chiluba has since been detaining UNIP [United National Independence Party] leaders and raising highly questionable treason charges against them, an act which has made the internal situation more volatile.

Zambia: Norway Joins U.S. in Cutting Aid

MB0506150396 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1115 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Norway has joined the United States in reviewing its bilateral relations with Zambia, following the government's amendment to the Constitution.

Foreign Affairs Minister General Christon Tembo revealed in Lusaka today that Norway has indicated that it will cut aid to Zambia. He also said the United States has formally written (?to) the government informing it of its intention.

General Tembo said the United States has explained that the International Monetary Fund, IMF, and the World Bank's relations with Zambia will not be affected by the U.S. decision.

The minister also disclosed that Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Denmark are among the countries which have expressed reservations about the Constitution. He said some of the countries have questions pertaining (?to) [words indistinct] of the Constitution.

General Tembo said SADC [Southern African Development Community] countries are treating the issue as Zambia's internal affair. General Tembo pointed out that the decisions and reservations made by the international community do not mean that relations are bad. He said that relations still remain cordial.

Zambia: Editorial Calls For Release of Detained UNIP Officials

MB0606080696 Lusaka THE POST in English 6 Jun 96

[Editorial: "Set All UNIP Leaders Free" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zambian government was last March accused by Amnesty International of misusing criminal charges in an attempt to suppress political opposition. But President Frederick Chiluba's government has continued to subject political opponents, real or imagined, to arbitrary arrests and detentions.

The arresting of opposition UNIP [United National Independence Party] leaders and members is arbitrary and without justification.

And this is not the first time President Chiluba has ordered the arrest of some of these UNIP leaders and members. In 1993, President Chiluba declared a state of emergency and ordered the arrest of some UNIP leaders and accused them of plotting to topple his government by unlawful ways.

We criticised the state of emergency and condemned the arbitrary detentions. The detentions were found to be unjustified and all the UNIP zero-option detainees were acquitted.

This week's arrests and detentions of UNIP leaders and members is even more arbitrary. The treason charges against these men are just a form of political persecution by President Chiluba and are intended to get them in jail without the possibility of any bail.

The Black Mamba, to which they have been linked, appears more to be the work of the government. The government is the Black Mamba.

But injustices of this nature can never lead to peace in the country. It will be impossible to have peace in this country if there is no justice.

President Chiluba's use of trumped up treason charges against non-violent opponents for political ends is a serious violation of international human rights standards and should be condemned by all humanity.

The UNIP detainees are not common criminals, no matter how much one may detest them politically, they are prisoners of conscience. We know President Chiluba's is a crooked government, criminals can be paid to come and testify against these clearly innocent men. We have personal experience of this with officials of this government and some of such evidence is currently before our courts of law.

We urge the government to unconditionally release all the UNIP political detainees and drop the fake treason charges that have been levelled against them. We also urge the government to end the use of criminal charges for political reasons.

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso: Cabinet Recognizes SDAR, Gives Trade Balance Figures

AB0606112496 *Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French*
2200 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The regular weekly cabinet meeting took place today under the chairmanship of His Excellency Blaise Compaore, president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Cabinet examined several items on the agenda, listened to verbal reports, authorized missions abroad, and made some appointments. Danielle Bogayere has the details:

[Bogayere] [passage omitted] Concerning the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Cabinet reviewed the situation of our country's diplomatic relations with other countries. After taking cognizance of the situation prevailing in Western Sahara and in line with its desire for the strengthening of the principle of self-determination, the Cabinet has decided to recognize the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] as of today, 5 June 1996. Burkina Faso, which is loyal to its principles and commitments, will continue to closely monitor the evolution of the situation in Western Sahara and will support the efforts of the OAU and the United Nations to resolve this issue of decolonization. [passage omitted]

Concerning the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Cottage Industry, the Cabinet examined Burkina Faso's trade balance for the period between 1987 and 1991. During this period, Burkina Faso was essentially the exporter of [word indistinct] products with cotton topping the list with more than 50 percent of all exports.

Alluvial gold came second with an average production of 21 percent. Live animals and skin followed with 9 percent. Industrial products are weakly represented. The European Union remains our principal trade partner with between 41 and 51 percent of import goods and between 38 and 47 percent of exports. The Economic Community of West African States and Cote d'Ivoire, and to some extent Togo and Nigeria, are our second partners. The Far East is becoming more and more important and constitutes our third export zone. [passage omitted]

Ghana

Ghana: President Condemns Shooting of Kudiratu Abiola in Nigeria

AB0506200796 *Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English*
1800 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, has condemned the shooting of

Mrs. Kudiratu Abiola, wife of detained presidential claimant, Chief Moshood Abiola, and her driver, in Lagos yesterday. In a statement issued this morning, the president expressed the hope that the Nigerian Government would take urgent steps to bring to justice the perpetrators of this cowardly act.

Guinea

Guinea: Government Recognizes Macedonia, Slovenia, Croatia

AB0406152196 *Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French*
1945 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] Marie-Louise, here are three declarations on the recognition of Republics. We will begin with the declaration recognizing the Republic of Macedonia:

The Government of the Republic of Guinea; considering the UN Charter and UN General Assembly [UNGA] Resolution 1514 of 1960 concerning the inalienable rights of peoples to self-determination; taking cognizance of the declaration of independence of the Republic of Macedonia on 8 September 1991; noting with satisfaction the admission of the Republic of Macedonia into the United Nations on 8 April 1993; and loyal to its ideals of peace, freedom, and justice; decides to recognize the Republic of Macedonia as an independent and sovereign state.

[Marie-Louise] Declaration recognizing the Republic of Slovenia:

The Government of the Republic of Guinea; considering the UN Charter and UNGA Resolution 1514 of 1960 concerning the inalienable rights of peoples to self-determination; taking cognizance of the declaration of independence of the Republic of Slovenia on 25 June 1991; noting with satisfaction the admission of the Republic of Slovenia into the United Nations on 22 May 1992; and loyal to its ideals of peace, freedom, and justice; decides to recognize the Republic of Slovenia as an independent and sovereign state.

[Announcer] Here is the last declaration recognizing the Republic of Croatia:

The Government of the Republic of Guinea; considering the UN Charter and UNGA Resolution 1514 of 1960 concerning the rights of peoples to self-determination; taking cognizance of the declaration of independence of the Republic of Croatia on 25 June 1991; noting with satisfaction the admission of the Republic of Croatia into the United Nations on 22 May 1992; and loyal to its ideals of peace, freedom, and justice; decides to

recognize the Republic of Croatia as an independent and sovereign state.

Liberia

Liberia: Rival Militias Clash in Southeast

AB0606125196 Paris AFP in English
1123 GMT 6 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, June 6 (AFP) — Heavy clashes have broken out between rival armed factions in southeast Liberia, witnesses fleeing the area said Thursday (6 June). The ongoing clashes involve fighters loyal to two members of the ruling council of state, Charles Taylor and George Boley, in Grand Gedeh county, the witnesses said.

The fighting, which began 10 days ago, has forced thousands of civilians to flee Buchanan, a port town 90 kilometers (56 miles) southeast of Monrovia, where many displaced Liberians have been living since civil war broke out in Liberia in 1989.

One witness said Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia was "advancing and taking control of most of Grand Gedeh county," previously under the control of Boley's Liberia Peace Council.

Clashes were also reported to be spreading to neighboring Sinoe county, the stronghold of the LPC.

Both factions have blamed each other for the fresh fighting in the southeast, which follows seven weeks of factional clashes in Monrovia.

Meanwhile, Ghana's special envoy of the Economic Community of West African States, Captain Kojo Tsikata, was expected in the Liberian capital Thursday to pursue negotiations aimed at resolving the crisis.

Nigeria

Nigeria: Abacha Condolers With Abiola Family, Promises Justice

AB0506184396 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has sent a condolence message to the family of Mr. Moshood Abiola following the death of his wife, Mrs. Kudiratu Abiola. He described Mrs. Kudiratu Abiola as a caring mother, a motivator, and a counselor adding that her death [word indistinct] the country's (?economic) development was a loss to the nation.

Gen. Abacha [words indistinct] an end to acts of violence in the country, and called on Nigerians to shun violence as a means of resolving problems. He urged Nigerians to join government's efforts toward combat-

ing the wave of terrorism and banditry. He expressed government's determination to bring the perpetrators of Mrs. Abiola's murder to justice. Gen. Abacha prayed God to grant her eternal peace and give the family and the nation the force to [words indistinct].

Nigeria: Government Delivers Condolence Message to Abiola Family

AB0506161896 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 5 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Nigerian authorities have ordered an investigation into the killing of Mrs. Kudiratu Abiola, the wife of the detained opposition leader. The inspector general of police in Lagos, Alhaji Ibrahim Coomassie, said in a statement today that no stone would be left unturned in the search for the six gunmen who shot Abiola at close range. Her driver was also killed. Condolences have been pouring in to the family's Lagos home where our correspondent, Sola Odunfa, has spent the morning.

[Begin recording] [Odunfa] As expected, the mood at the Abiola residence today has been of great sorrow. The crowds began arriving shortly before noon, almost every person shedding tears. But, there was also anger — anger at those whom street sentiments regard as the ultimate killers of Mrs. Abiola.

This anger was given muted expression when the delegation of the Federal Government came to deliver condolence message to the family. It was louder when the head of the Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Major General Musa Bamayi, arrived to pay condolence.

[Unidentified woman] You people continue your (?government); just release Abiola to come and bury this woman

[Odunfa] The mourners were appealing for the release of Chief Moshood Abiola to enable him look after his family and the large army of dependents. Chief Abiola has been in detention for nearly two years now.

In his message of condolence, the head of state, General Sani Abacha, praised Kudiratu's virtues as a mother and motivator. He said that her killing was a heinous crime, which represented a setback to the process and progress of national reconciliation which his government was pursuing. He promised that no efforts would be spared to bring the killers to justice.

The letter was delivered by a ministerial delegation led by the head of the Army, Maj. Gen. Ishaya Bamayi. The military administrator of Lagos State, Colonel Oyinlola, who also visited the family, said that the government

would put all its resources at the disposal of the security agencies to find Kudiratu's killers.

The determination of the government to find the killers is perhaps fired more by the need to douse rising domestic anger at increasing insecurity in the country, and to build confidence in the ongoing political reconciliation process. Public statements issued by pro-democracy groups and politicians since yesterday's events have not in the least helped in the effort to heal the country's political wounds. A relief may come soon only if the Special Antirobbery Squad allows [the] arrest of the suspected killers. [end recording]

Nigeria: Thousands Pay Last Respects to Kudiratu Abiola

AB0506220096 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Thousands of sympathizers thronged the Ikeja residence of Chief Moshood Abiola to pay their last respects to his senior wife, Alhaja Kudiratu Abiola, who was killed yesterday by unknown persons. Correspondent Cordelia Okoma reports that hundreds of people were still on the queue outside waiting to register their condolence well after her body had been committed to mother earth:

[Begin Okoma recording] It was well like a carnival. Hundreds of students from institutions of higher learning in Lagos were well represented. There were market women, scores of Islamic societies in attendance, and the members of the diplomatic community. There were also politicians, both those who were in the same political camps as the husband of the late Mrs. Abiola and others. Like the saying goes, there is no enemy in death. More so, there is no permanent friend or foe in politics.

[Words indistinct] the remains of the late Alhaja Kudiratu Abiola (?left) the residence at exactly 4.30 in the afternoon [words indistinct] from the relatives and friends present. Only two of the children of the late Alhaja were present at the burial. Others are said to be overseas. The grave was as simple as it can be in accordance with Islamic injunctions. The burial prayers were led by Alhaji Amazima Laya, chief missionary of the (Ansarudeen) Movement. Thereafter, the body was conveyed with the help of some of the students present to its final resting place within the family compound. Alhaja Kudiratu, who was aged 44, is survived by seven children. [end recording]

Nigeria: Demonstrating Students Chant Antigovernment Slogans

AB0506210196 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the western city of Ibadan, thousands of students took to the streets to protest the killing of Kudiratu Abiola. On the line to Ibadan, William Wallis asked journalist Tunde Fatunde how the demonstration began.

[Begin recording] [Fatunde] Around 0830 some students of the University of Ibadan moved toward the university gate and started shouting antigovernment slogans. Some of the students went to the neighboring secondary schools and primary schools and succeeded somehow in convincing the school pupils to join them in the demonstration.

[Wallis] So, how many people were demonstrating altogether?

[Fatunde] Well, altogether you can say thousands of students. It was a sea of young children actually, including youth.

[Wallis] What exactly were they chanting?

[Fatunde] Well, they were chanting antigovernment slogans. In other words, they were also demanding the release of M.K. Abiola, and some of them said they stand by 12 June, and they also condemned the killing of Kudiratu.

[Wallis] So feelings are running very high in Ibadan after the killing of Mrs. Abiola?

[Fatunde] Actually when the students and the children were demonstrating, the market women around Boji-Jawu who saw them, openly went into tears when they finally realized that the students were demonstrating over the killing of Kudiratu Abiola.

[Wallis] How did the authorities react to this demonstration?

[Fatunde] Well, I think it caught the security forces by surprise. The demonstration was quite peaceful. They moved gradually toward the secretariat, which is the seat of government. There were some policemen and soldiers around the area because there are government installations there, and those students and school kids were prevented from going toward the seat of government. So after some time, they peacefully dispersed holding on to their green leaves, and also making sure that motorists also put on their cars green leaves as a sign of solidarity, which has become a symbol of street protests

in Nigeria since the annulment of 12 June 1993 elections.

[Wallis] How is the atmosphere in Ibadan now?

[Panunde] Well, the atmosphere in Ibadan now is calm, but people are still discussing in groups the news of Kudiratu's death. I can tell you that the shock that has been felt is reminiscent of when they heard of the hanging of Ken Saro-Wiwa. Don't forget that Ken Saro-Wiwa was a former student of the University of Ibadan and was fairly known around. So there is a feeling of unease in the [word indistinct] of a lot of people, not knowing what is going to be the implication of this latest round of tragedy. [end recording]

Nigeria: People See Political Motive in Kudiratu Abiola Killing

AB0606131596 Paris AFP in English
1302 GMT 6 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Lagos, June 6 (AFP) — A cartoon in a Nigerian newspaper shows a gunman firing at the forehead of Kudiratu Abiola, wife of a detained opposition leader, and asks why the hoodlums that the military junta blames for her death remain free.

"Who is it that is killing Nigerians and cannot be arrested?", the cartoon in Thursday's [6 June] edition of THISDAY asks, summing up the widespread sentiment among Nigerians that the killing on Tuesday was politically motivated. It goes on to list the names of other Nigerians who were killed in recent years with no one ever arrested to answer for the crimes.

Mrs. Abiola, wife of Moshood Abiola, who was widely believed to have won a 1993 presidential election that was due to restore civilian rule in Africa's most populous country, was buried Wednesday at her family residence on the northern outskirts of Lagos. Obituary posters affixed to the home said she had been felled "through the bullets of hired assassins."

University students who attended the burial chanted slogans condemning those who "assassinated" the 44-year-old mother of seven and active campaigner for the release of her husband.

Condemnation poured in from other quarters as well. [passage omitted]

Nigeria: Abacha Receives Transition Committee First Quarter Report

AB0506224496 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Today, the head of state received the report of the Transition Implementation Com-

mittee covering the first quarter of this year. General Abacha promised to work tirelessly for the improvement of the Nigerian society, notwithstanding the attempts from some quarters to downplay the achievements of his administration. He noted that leadership is not an opportunity but a grave responsibility for which good governance, integrity, and justice must be made a cardinal principle. Gen. Abacha stressed the need for all transition organs to work together as a team for the attainment of their common objective.

The chairman of the committee, Justice Maman Nasir, lamented the situation in which the head of state is not given credit to the achievements of his administration. He said a number of successes were achieved under the period under review: starting the zero party local government election, sanitization of the economy, the award of major contracts for the resuscitation of the railways, and the rehabilitation of roads. Justice Nasir paid tribute to the statesmanship and humility displayed by the head of state in inviting the UN fact finding mission to Nigeria, and noted the satisfaction of the mission with the transition program.

Nigeria: National Reconciliation Committee Meets in Abuja

AB0406111796 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The National Reconciliation Committee today had its public sitting in Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory. The meeting is the 20th across the country. Correspondent Yusuf Adi reports that one of the key issues presented to the members of the committee is the need to provide a meaningful constitutional status for the capital city.

[Begin recording] [Akinyemi] Wars fought — either the first world war or the second world war or our own local war, the Biafran war — all these battles were won not at the battlefield but at a round table conference, permitting it. Therefore, the best thing we can do is to dialogue.

[Adi] Chief Alex Akinyemi, chairman of the National Reconciliation Committee, addressing residents on its main objectives. He said the committee has visited 19 states of the Federation emphasizing that reconciliation is hinged on the basis of dialogue and compromise in the overall national interest. Chief Akinyemi said the Federal Government is sincere in the reconciliation moves toward entrenching a democracy that is desirable to all. He implored residents to be frank in their oral and documented memoranda, as the committee will investigate properly all issues raised.

Mr. Yonana Dawda from Kuti Area Council cited Decree 6 of 1976 on the changes in resettlement

policies within the capital as it affects the original inhabitants of Abuja. Some of the original inhabitants, he pointed out, have completely been socially and politically marginalized. NTA News spoke to Chief Alex Akinyeye on the views and grievances received across the country.

[Akinyeye] The general denominator, the required decimal is marginalization and neglect. In every state, we hear it's full of marginalization and they virtually succeed in telling us and convincing us that they are really marginalized.

[Adi] The National Reconciliation Committee was created to facilitate the creation of a conducive atmosphere for democracy to thrive. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nigeria: Police Say Man Responsible for Bauchi Jailbreak Arrested

AB0306222996 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Plateau State Police Command has arrested a man who allegedly led the Bauchi jailbreak. The suspect, Jerry Preshman, was described by the police as a notorious criminal who has been operating in different parts of the country. This report by correspondent Gambo Hamza is read from our studios:

Parading the suspect before newsmen in Jos, the state commissioner of police, Prince Ayin Oyashure, explained that Jerry, in [the] company of other criminals, traveled to Bauchi from the area where they seized five automatic rifles for the operation in Bauchi Prison. He said during their operation at the prison yard, Jerry and his colleagues killed a warden and gave the three other rifles to some armed robbers being kept at the prison to escape. However, 10 of the 35 inmates released had been arrested by the Bauchi Police Command.

The commissioner explained that from Bauchi, Jerry and one of the prison inmates headed for Jos in a stolen vehicle belonging to one military officer based in Bauchi. Prince Oyashure further explained that in Jos the robbers lodged at different hotels. Luck however ran out for Jerry when he went to the Plateau Hospital where some mobile policemen attached to the hospital became suspicious of his movements and later arrested him. It was at the police station that Jerry revealed his identity and the operations he carried out in various states, including Plateau. Among his victims is late Alhaji Jimini Salihi Makasdi whom he shot along Bank Road in Jos last month. He also confessed killing a shopowner at Kurun Village last Saturday (30 May), and a police sergeant at the King Memorial Police Station.

Giving further details of the activities of the notorious armed robber, the commissioner said he is supposed to be serving a seven-year jail term in Bauchi for his robbery operations at the Leventis Stores in Abuja and Bauchi but escaped from the Bauchi Prison in December last year. [passage omitted]

Nigeria: Navy Renews Commitment To Paying of Personnel

AB0306211796 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Nigerian Navy has reiterated its commitment to the paying of its personnel to ensure high safety standards and security of the nation's territorial waters. The commanding officer of [words indistinct], Navy Captain Nwudi Shuku, stated this at the closing ceremony of the Nigerian and Navy week celebration in Owerri, Imo State.

He pledged that the Navy will not relent in its efforts to forestall illegal activities on the nation's territorial waters and the protection of her territory. Navy Capt. Shuku asked the people, especially those in the coastal areas to assist the (?ports) in checking illegal economic activities in their areas, particularly smuggling.

Nigeria: New Air Force Chief Cleans Up Force

AB0306192096 Lagos NEWSWATCH in English 27 May 96 pp 24, 25

[Article by Mike Akpan: "Wielding The Big Stick"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The long arm of the law is catching up with some members of a fraud syndicate at the Directorate of Finance and Accounting, DFA, of the Nigerian Air Force, NAF. The new Chief of Air Staff, CAS, Nsikak Eduok, air vice-marshall, has ordered the arrest and detention of six key members of the fraud ring.

Among those arrested and detained are Raymond M. Tinglocha, a group captain, L.D. James and P. Elyen, wing commanders. The others are S.I. Olatunji, N.H. Obiosa and O.T. Onyeukwu, squadron leaders. Olatunji is said to be the richest and most powerful member of the syndicate. A source said he has over the years forgone promotion to be able to stay at his post where he makes millions of naira yearly.

Eduok has also constituted a task force to examine the scope of the syndicate activities and its mode of operation. The task force is headed by E.U. Essien, a wing commander, who is now staff officer SO1, finance, at NAF headquarters. NEWSWATCH gathered last week that more than N17 million was recovered

from the arrested officers who were sacked on April 27, this year.

Investigations have revealed that the syndicate has a strong network which links it with the Air Force pay offices across the country. With its powerful network, it is possible for the members to raise any amount of money at very short notice to pursue their cause. NEWSWATCH learned the group tried hard to stop the appointment of Eduok as the CAS. An unspecified amount of money was said to have been raised by the syndicate to enable its members to reach out to people considered to have the head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha's sympathetic ears even after the appointment of Eduok was announced March 30. The aim was to re-enact the 1993 episode when his appointment was revoked after six days. Their attempts this time hit the rocks.

A source told NEWSWATCH that the fraud syndicate induced senior officers to turn a blind eye to their activities with gifts including money, developed property in choice areas within and outside Nigeria as well as choice cars.

Femi John Femi, former chief of air staff, was swept off his post partly because of his inability to deal with the widely known corrupt practices in the Air Force. Despite the drastic reduction in the personnel strength of the Air Force, its recurrent expenses kept on ballooning with the inclusion of thousands of ghost names in the payment vouchers. Through this practice, the fraudsters were able to siphon several millions of naira monthly from the public treasury. The N17 million recovered from them is said to be the salaries of the ghost workers.

NEWSWATCH reported exclusively in its April 15 edition that as soon as Femi became CAS, members of the syndicate ran a ring around him. It is not clear whether Femi knew the intention of such officers but a source said they used their closeness to him to perpetuate the fraud.

In January this year, Gabriel Oghene, a group captain and director of DFA, allegedly disappeared with more than N40 million. When the loss became public, he admitted losing the sum to swindlers but said his ability to remove such a huge amount from the coffers of the Air Force was evidence that Femi was weak and ineffective. He also allegedly exposed other corrupt practices which the former Air Force chief did not deal with. Why Oghene was not immediately arrested and detained is still not clear. He has since disappeared. His disappearance made it difficult for Tiaglocha, then commander of Pay and Accounting Group, PAG, to take over the office. Before the N40 million loss in January, one Sergeant Shehu attached to M.O. Kamaldeen, a squadron leader, allegedly disappeared with more than

N2.6 million at the end of October last year. It was not clear how Kamaldeen earned the money. But Shehu's wife was reportedly arrested, detained but released later.

Both cases nevertheless were brought to the attention of the presidency and Femi was eventually summoned to Abuja and directed to investigate the matter and discipline all the officers involved. Femi constituted a panel headed by one Yusufu, a squadron leader in the communications unit, to probe the fraud. Yusufu died mysteriously in a road accident in Santa Ota early in March this year. The work of the panel ended with Yusufu's death as no one was willing to step into his shoes to continue the probe. Essien will now probe the corrupt practices.

The new CAS has already overhauled the DFA. B.O. Sotubo, wing commander, is now the new DFA director while D.T. Mohammed, wing commander, takes over the PAG as commander. Essien, formerly at the PAG, has moved to the Air Force Headquarters while L. Shekette, wing commander, also moves from PAG to Air Force Headquarters as staff officer, SO1, accounts. M.B. Toguloju, wing leader, formerly at the PAG, has moved to Air Force Headquarters as staff officer, budget. B.M. Saloh, squadron leader, has taken over as cashier at the PAG. He was formerly at the ground training group, GTG. J.O. Ishaka, squadron leader, has moved from Directorate of Intelligence Services, DIS, to the PAG as cashier officer (pay) while A.K. Kachiro, squadron leader, is the NAF camp paymaster. Squadron leader T.E. Opuiyo has been moved from 303 Flying Training School, FTS, to the PAG as paymaster, while Y.A. Suleiman, squadron leader, goes to Tactical Air Command Headquarters as command finance officer. R.O. Tijani, squadron leader, formerly at the Base Services Organisation, Ikeja has moved to the Nigerian Air Force Welfare Insurance Scheme, NAFWIS, as staff officer, SO1 (finance). Similarly, G.M. Ilyasu, squadron leader, is now the paymaster at the 303 FTS, while S.A. Yauhau, squadron leader, takes over as new paymaster at the Air Force station in Jos.

In addition to the re-organisation of the DFA, seven airmen among them a warrant officer, corporals and lance corporals have been dismissed from the Air Force for various corrupt practices. Their dismissal took effect from May 1. Forty-eight others with bad records were given marching orders on May 6 to commence terminal leave because their services would no longer be needed as from May 26. Similarly, the services of four senior officers will not be needed as from May 31. They were directed to commence their terminal leave on April 30. Among the officers are J.O. Sunmosu, O. Adekoja and V.O. Omosokpia, air vice-marshalls. Omosokpia who was decorated with his new rank by Sani Abacha and

Oladipo Diya, head of state and chief of general staff respectively in Abuja, got his discharge letter the same day as soon as he alighted from the aircraft that brought him back from Lagos.

Also affected was B.S. Abolarinwa, air commodore. Twelve officers, among them a group captain and 11 squadron leaders were ordered also ordered to begin their terminal leave on April 30. They are to be voluntarily discharged from the Air Force on May 31. On the same day, the Air Force will no longer need the services of another group of nine captains, four wing commanders, seven squadron leaders and five flight lieutenants. Two of the group captains affected are W.O. Pratt, provost marshall and O.J. Ojikutu, airport commandant.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone: Village Raid Leaves 15 Wounded, 1,000 Displaced

*AB0506143796 Paris AFP in English
1355 GMT 5 Jun 96*

[PBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, June 5 (APP) — Fifteen people were wounded and around 1,000 left

displaced after an attack on a village in eastern Sierra Leone, state radio said Wednesday [5 June].

Tea people, mostly teenagers, were abducted during the attack on Pissau, near Kenema, 240 kilometers (150 miles) east of Freetown, which took place Monday, according to the radio report. The wounded are now being treated in Kenema hospital.

Personal belongings including bags of rice, drums of palm oil and some cattle were carted off by the attackers, thought to be rebels of the Revolutionary United Front [RUF].

Around 1,000 people from Pissau are now sheltered at a training camp in Kenema where the local Red Cross has provided emergency food, clothing and blankets.

Military officials here said the attack on Pissau was the second in two months attributed to the RUF, a rebel group engaged in a civil war since 1991 and in peace negotiations with Sierra Leonean governments since February.

Last month more than 20 people were abducted in a raid on the village.

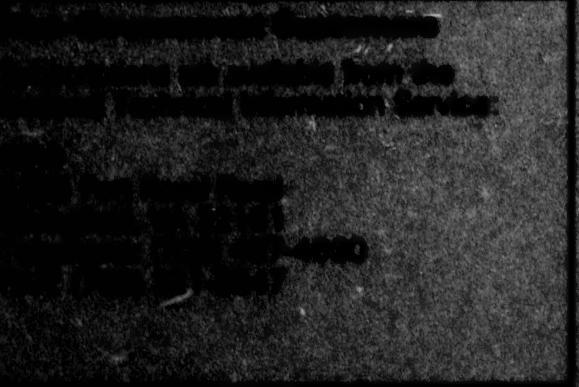


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